



Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd.

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **05/15/2020**

Print Date: **05/15/2020**

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419 |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Interior/Exterior Bridging Encapsulant |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ICP Group Australasia Pty Ltd. |
| Address | 30-32 Assembly Dr. Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia |
| Telephone | 1800 786 617 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.icpgroup.com |
| Email | sales-australia@icpgroup.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Chemtel |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1300-954-583 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|---------------------|--|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|--|
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H360FD | May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects. |

Precautionary statement(s) General

| | |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 14808-60-7 | <10 | <u>silica crystalline - quartz</u> |
| 64742-52-5 | <1 | <u>naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)</u> |
| 138265-88-0 | 5-10 | <u>zinc borate hydrate</u> |
| 13463-67-7 | .5-5 | <u>titanium dioxide</u> |
| 14762-49-3 | 20-25 | <u>alumina hydrate</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ Manifestation of aluminium toxicity include hypercalcaemia, anaemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures). Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur.
- ▶ Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminium loads are excessive.
- ▶ Serum aluminium levels above 60 ug/ml indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 ug/ml and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 ug/ml.
- ▶ Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa2EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. |
|----------------------|---|

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO2) , metal oxides , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles. |
| HAZCHEM | *3Z |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. |
| Major Spills | Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | For aluminas (aluminium oxide): Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber. In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite. Silicas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates ▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|---|--|------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.05 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild) | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | titanium dioxide | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica. |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
|------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|


Continued...

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

| | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| silica crystalline - quartz | Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide) | 0.075 mg/m3 | 33 mg/m3 | 200 mg/m3 |
| naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild) | Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated heavy naphthenic | 140 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | 8,900 mg/m3 |
| titanium dioxide | Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide) | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |
| alumina hydrate | Aluminum hydroxide | 8.7 mg/m3 | 73 mg/m3 | 440 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| silica crystalline - quartz | 25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild) | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| zinc borate hydrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| titanium dioxide | 5,000 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| alumina hydrate | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. |

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- ▶ Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- ▶ Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 8.5 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |

Continued...

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. The inhalation of small particles of metal oxide results in sudden thirst, a sweet, metallic foul taste, throat irritation, cough, dry mucous membranes, tiredness and general unwellness. Headache, nausea and vomiting, fever or chills, restlessness, sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Acute toxic responses to aluminium are confined to the more soluble forms.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | <p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm.</p> <p>Exposure to large doses of aluminium has been connected with the degenerative brain disease Alzheimer's Disease.</p> <p>Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite.</p> <p>Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: =500 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| zinc borate hydrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| titanium dioxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild * |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| alumina hydrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419 | For aluminium compounds: Aluminium present in food and drinking water is poorly absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. The bioavailability of aluminium is dependent on the form in which it is ingested and the presence of dietary constituents with which the metal cation can complex. Ligands in food can have a marked effect on absorption of aluminium, as they can either enhance uptake by forming absorbable (usually water soluble) complexes (e.g., with carboxylic acids such as citric and lactic), or reduce it by forming insoluble compounds (e.g., with phosphate or dissolved silicate). Considering the available human and animal data it is likely that the oral absorption of aluminium can vary 10-fold based on chemical form alone. |
| SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ | WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 µm) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. |
| NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD) | The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. For unrefined and mildly refined distillate base oils: Acute toxicity: Animal testing showed high semi-lethal doses of >5000 mg/kg body weight and >2 g/kg body weight for exposure by swallowing or skin contact, respectively. The same material was also reported to be moderately irritating to skin, while not being sensitizing. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed that repeat dose toxicity was mild to moderate to the skin. Reproductive / developmental toxicity: No studies on developmental toxicity or reproduction are available. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE | * IUCLID Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |
| Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419 & TITANIUM DIOXIDE | Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. |
| NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD) & ZINC BORATE HYDRATE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE & ALUMINA HYDRATE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✓ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419 | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|
|---|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|

Continued...

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| silica crystalline - quartz | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild) | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >100mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >10-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/L | 1 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | >1mg/L | 1 |
| zinc borate hydrate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.001-0.58mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.001-0.014mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 0.001-0.75mg/L | 2 |
| titanium dioxide | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1-mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.83mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 336 | Fish | 0.089mg/L | 4 |
| alumina hydrate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.001-0.134mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.7364mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.001-0.05mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 168 | Crustacea | 0.001-mg/L | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

For Aluminium and its Compounds and Salts:

Environmental Fate - As an element, aluminium cannot be degraded in the environment, but may undergo various precipitation or ligand exchange reactions. Aluminium in compounds has only one oxidation state (+3), and would not undergo oxidation-reduction reactions under environmental conditions.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| titanium dioxide | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------|-----------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (BCF = 10) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------|-------------------|
| titanium dioxide | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | *3Z |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 3082 |
| UN proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class : 9 Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : 274 331 335 375 AU01 Limited quantity : 5 L |

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

- (a) packagings;
- (b) IBCs; or
- (c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 3082 |
| UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class : 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 9L |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : A97 A158 A197 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 964 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 450 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 964 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 450 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y964 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 3082 |
| UN proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class : 9 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number : F-A , S-F Special provisions : 274 335 969 Limited Quantities : 5 L |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Continued...

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

ZINC BORATE HYDRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

ALUMINA HYDRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (silica crystalline - quartz; naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild); zinc borate hydrate; alumina hydrate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 05/15/2020 |
| Initial Date | 10/24/2017 |

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|-----------|------------|---|
| 0.2.1.1.1 | 05/15/2020 | Acute Health (skin), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (suitable container), Supplier Information |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Continued...

Fiberlock Serpi-Mastic Sprayable - 2419**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.